The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE CRAFTSMAN. N°. 268

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of Gray's-Inn, Esq;

SATURDAY, August 21, 1731.

THE *ministerial Advocates* have been lately employed in reviving several Pamphlets and Papers, which were formerly written, or supposed to be written in Defence of their *Patron*: In This They have discovered another Instance of their Want of Judgment as well as of Honesty; for it can never be their Interest, or the Interest of their *Patron*, to revive the Memory of former Transactions. It is certainly their Business to let Them lie dormant and sink, if possible, into Oblivion; but They are a Set of such strange blundering, wrong-headed Fellows, that They are always doing the *great Man* Mischief, where it is their Duty, and I verily believe their Design, to do Him Service.

One of the Pieces, with which They have lately obliged us, was written, as I am informed, by the *Gentleman's* own impartial Hand, in Justification of Himself against the Proceedings of the *House of Commons*, who had handled Him a little too severely, as He thought, for a small Infirmity of human Nature, which He had been guilty of, in a *famous Contract about Forage*. The *Apology* itself, for it cannot be call'd a *Vindication*, carries evident Marks of Guilt, and the whole Stress of the Argument, in Favour of the *Person condemn'd*, depends in a great Measure on the Veracity of one *Man*, who submitted to the Inconveniencies of a *Prison*, rather than stand the Test of a *full Examination*. Whatever Purpose therefore such *loose, incantlusive Stuff* might serve at that Time, I cannot possibly guess for what End it is publish'd at present, when the Prejudices of *Party* are worn off, and the *Gentleman* concern'd appears in such different Circumstances both of Character and Fortune. I wonder none of our *wicked Incendiaries*, who have been so much accus'd of maligning that *great Man*, have not yet taken this notable Performance into Consideration, and from the glaring Fallacy of it laid hold of an Opportunity, which is thus fairly given them, of explaining *that Transaction* at large. I am likewise somewhat surprized that the same *judicious Writer*, who republish'd *this Piece*, hath not thought fit to vindicate the Conduct of his *Patron*, with Relation to *another ever-memorable Contract*, in the Year 1720, commonly call'd the Bank Contract, which hath never yet been so much as attempted, tho' the *M——r* and his *Advocates* have been frequently defy'd to do it; and till it is done, the World will look upon it, at least, as *one very strong Instance of iniquitous Conduct*.

They have likewise revived a Pamphlet, intitled, *The Art of railing at great Men*; which was published in the Infancy of the *present Administration*, and is said to have been written by a *Person*, who hath since been concerned in *these Papers*. Upon This They triumph exceedingly, and endeavour to fix Inconsistency of Conduct upon the *Author* of it; though it does not, I think, contain the least personal Compliment upon their *Patron*; or if it did, the most They can make of it is, that He hath altered his Opinion of *that Gentleman*, as Multitudes of others have done, and *put his own Rules into Practice*; but *these Writers* will never make any Allowances for their *Patron's* Alteration of Conduct, or the Discovery of bad Designs. They maintain, or They have been writing about nothing, that a Man, who hath ever acted with, or endeavoured to serve a *M——r*, from an Opinion that his Views were honest, says Himself under an indispensable Obligation of Honour to continue in his Interest as long as He lives, though He is fully convinced by the Course of Events that his Opinion was ill founded. This Point hath been very much laboured; particularly in a late Libel, intitled, *A Letter to Mr. P.* &c. which hath been spread *gratis* through the Kingdom, in the usual Manner, by the *Post-Office* and other *ministerial Conveyances*. However, if these *honest Gentlemen*, or their *Patron*, have received any Consolation or Instruction from the little Treatise before-mentioned, I dare answer for the *Author*, that They are heartily welcome to it. I shall close this Head with an Observation of Bishop *Hoadley*, in Answer to a Charge of the same Nature; *that it cannot surely be presumed that Men write Books with a Design of precluding Themselves from the Knowledge of the* Truth *ever-afterwards*.

Clodius and *Cicero* is another extraordinary Piece, which they have thought fit to revive at this Time, tho' it is the worst Satire upon the *present Administration*, that hath ever been published; for the *Author* acknowledges, without any Reserve, that *some* publick Corruptions *there are of that Strength and Prevalence, that however shameful and pernicious They may be, They must yet be suffered to remain*. He likewise lets fall a very strong Insinuation that *such is the Situation of Things, that Measures strictly virtuous would bring present Confusion, and that an Endeavour to* reform *would* overturn *the State*—He then discourages all Regard for *popular Liberty*, by giving us several Examples of *great Men*, who have perished in the Defence of it; explodes *publick Frugality* as a dangerous Virtue in Princes; and recommends *Venality* as a *necessary Evil*, or Expedient of Government.

As *these infamous Doctrines* were first openly avow'd in *that Pamphlet*, I thought myself oblig'd to make some Remarks upon them at that Time, to which I * refer the Reader; but as They have been since revived by the *Advocates of Power*, it cannot be improper to combat them somewhat more closely; which I propose to do at present by some Extracts from *Cato's immortal Letters*, as Mr. *Osborne* very justly calls them. I chuse this Method for two Reasons; *first*, because the *ministerial Writers* Themselves seem to allow the Authority of *these Papers*, by trumpeting the Fame of them very loudly of late, and recommending them to me as a Pattern of writing; *secondly*, to shew my great Indulgence to *these Worthies*, by following their Example in reviving *former Writings*; as I shall now and then do, upon particular Occasions, when nothing extraordinary occurs.——The Reader will find the following judicious Observations on the mischievous Effects of *Venality* and *Corruption* amongst those *excellent Letters* (Vol. I. p. 208.) from whence I have extracted them verbatim.

"*Sallust*, or whoever else was the Author of the two "Discourses to *Cæsar* about settling the Commonwealth, "observes to that Emperor, that those Magistrates judge "wildly, who would derive their own Security from "the *Corruption of the People*, and therefore make them "wicked Men, to make them good Subjects; *whereas*, "says He, *it is the Interest of a virtuous Prince to make "his People virtuous; for the Debauch'd, having thrown "off all Restraint, are of all Men the most ungovernable.*

"——A *Knave in Power* is as much to be dreaded "as a Fool with a Firebrand in a Magazine of Powder. "You have scarce a bare Chance for not being blown "up.

"From the *wicked* and *worthless Men*, who engrossed "all the Places at *Rome*, in the latter Days of the Commonwealth; and from the *monstrous Prodigalities, infamous Briberies* and *endless Corruptions* promoted by "these Men, the sudden Thraldom of that glorious City "might easily have been foreseen. It was scarce possible "to be *honest* and *preferr'd*. *Atticus* would never accept of any Employment, though he was offer'd the "highest. *This Refusal*, says Monsieur *Bayle*, *was doubtless owing to his Virtue. There was no rising to Offices then, but by Means that were infamous; nor was "there any such Thing as executing these Offices according to the Rules of Justice and the publick Good, without being exposed, for doing so, to the Resentment and "Violence of many and great wicked Men. He therefore "chose to be rather a* virtuous private Man, *than an* exalted and publick Rogue.

"*How charming is this Example; but how rare? If "all Men were like* Atticus, *there would be no Danger of "a State of Anarchy. But as to That, We may be easy; "for there will be always more Rogues and Rooks at hand "to be devouring and monopolizing Places, by all proper "vile Means, than there will be Places to bestow.*

"*Corruption, Bribery* and *Treachery* were such Ways "to Power as *Atticus* would not tread. Col. *Sidney* says "*that a* noble Person *in his Time, who was a great "Enemy to* Bribery, *was turn'd out of a considerable Post, "as a Scandal to the Court; for, said the* principal Minister, *He will make no* Profit of his Place, *and by "that Means cast a Scandal upon* Those, *that do.*

"*Cicero*, who lived to see dismal Days of Ambition "and Corruption at *Rome*, was sensible that He could "do little or no Good with all his Abilities and his Honesty. *If I saw*, says He, in a Letter to *Lentulus*; "*if I saw the Commonwealth held and govern'd by* corrupt *and* desperate Men, *as hath happened in my Days "and formerly, no Motive or Consideration should engage "me in their Interests; neither their* Bribes *could move "me; nor could* Dangers, *which often sway the boldest "Men, terrify me; nor could any of their* Civilities, *or "any of their* Obligations *soften me.*

"Talking in another Place of the *Senate*, then aw'd "by *Power*, or govern'd by *Avarice*, He says, *aut assentiendum est nullâ cum Gravitate Paucis, aut sinistra dissentiendum*; that is, *you must either basely Vote with* Crassus *and* Cæsar, *and one or two Men more in "Power, or Vote against them to no Purpose*. These "*great Men* did not seek Power, nor use it, to do Good "to their *Country*, which is the End of Power, but to "*Themselves*, which is the Abuse of Power. Where "*Government* is degenerated into *Jobbing*, it quickly "runs into *Tyranny* and *Dissolution*; and *He*, who in "any Country possesses Himself of a great Post for the "Sake of *gainful Jobs*, as a *certain, great Person* once "own'd He did, ought to finish his last Job under a "Gallows.

"It is natural and necessary for Those, that have *cor"rupt Ends*, to make use of *Means*, that are *corrupt*, "and to hate all Men, that are *uncorrupt*.

"I would lay it down as a Rule for all Nations to con"sider and observe, that where *Bribery* is practised, 'tis "a Thousand to One but *Mischief* is intended; and the "*more Bribery* the *more Mischief*. When therefore the "*People*, or their *Trustees*, are *bribed*, They would do "well to consider that it is not, it cannot be, for their "*own Sakes*. *Honest* and *open Designs*, which will bear "Light and Examination, are hurt and discredited by "*base* and *dark Expedients* to bring them about; but if "you would persuade a Man to be a *Rogue*, it is natural "that *Money* should be your first Argument; and there"fore whoever offers me a *Bribe*, does tacitly acknow"ledge that He thinks me a *Knave*.

"*Tacitus*, taking Notice of the woeful decline of "Virtue and Liberty, towards the End of the Repub"lick, says that the greatest Villainies were committed "with Impunity, and Ruin was the Price of Honesty; "*deterrima quæque impune; ac multa honesta Exitio fuere*. "And indeed where *Corruption* and *publick Crimes* are "not carefully opposed and severely punished, neither "*Liberty* nor *Security* can possibly subsist.

"The *immense Briberies*, practised by *Julius Cæsar*, "were sure and terrible Presages of *Cæsar's* Tyranny. "It is amazing what mighty Sums He gave away. "*Caius Curio* alone, one of the Tribunes, was bought "into his Interest at no smaller a Price than *half a Mil"lion* of our Money. Other Magistrates too had their "Shares, and all were bribed, who would be bribed. "We may easily conceive how He came by such Sums. "He got them as wickedly as He gave them away. "Nor can I call Him *generous* in this *vast Liberality*; "since He purchased the *Roman* Empire with its *own "Money*, and gave away a Part to get the whole.

"Unjust and unfrugal Ways of throwing away Mo"ney, make wicked and violent Means necessary to get "Money; and *Rapine* naturally follows *Prodigality*. "They, that waste *publick Money*, seldom stop there, "but go a wicked Step farther, and having first *drained* "the People, at last *oppress* them. *Publick Frauds* are "therefore very alarming, as They are very big with "*publick Ruin*.

"Nor would it have been any Advantage, or Secu"rity to *Rome*, though *Cæsar* and his Party had been "*less able Men* than in Truth They were. Having "debauch'd the People, He did more by *Corruption* to"wards enslaving Them than He did by his *Parts*, as "great as they were. It is somewhere observed, that "to *do Good* requires some Pains and Pains; but any "Man may be a *Pest to The World*, says the Proverb, "*little knows what silly Fellows govern it*.

"It is an Observation, which every Body is capable "of making, *that a* good Character *lost is hardly, if "ever recovered*. Now the Reason of This is not so "much from the Malevolence of the World (often too "ready to calumniate) as from the Inability of a *Knave* "to become honest. He is, as it were, doom'd to be "one. The Bias of his Spirit is crooked; and if He "ever acts *honestly*, it is for a *roguish Reason*. I have "known a *Man*, who, having wilfully lost all Credit, "rejected as wilfully all Opportunities to regain it, "even when thrown into his Lap. He could not help "earning *fresh Detestation* with great Labour, when "He might have acquired the highest Renown, with "the greatest Ease. From hence may be seen how dan"gerous it is ever to trust a *Man*, who hath once been "a *Villain*; and hence too may be learned that from "*Men*, who have done eminent Mischief, whether pub"lick or private, greater still is to be dreaded. *Vice* is a "prolifick Thing, and *Wickedness naturally begets Wick"edness*.

* *See the* Craftsman, No. 51.

" The *Romans*, ſays *Saluſt*, were arrived to that Pitch " of *Corruption*, that They gloried in *Extravagancy* and " *Rapine*, and made Sarcaſms upon *Virtue*. *Modeſty* and " a *diſintereſted Mind* paſs'd with them only for *Sloth* " and *Cowardice*. Thoſe, that were in Power, neglecting " *Virtue* and conſpiring againſt *Innocence*, preferr'd only " their *own Creatures*. *Innocentes circumveniunt; ſuos* " *ad Honores tollunt*. Wicked Deeds and an infamous " Character were no Bars to the poſſeſſing of Power; " and Thoſe, that acted as if *Rapine* was their Employ- " ment, and *Plunder* the Perquiſites of their Place, were " not thought unfit for *freſh Preferments*. *Non Facinus,* " *non Probrum, aut Flagitium obſtat, quo minus Magi-* " *ſtratus capiant. Quæ commodum eſt, trahunt, rapiunt*. " At laſt, their *great Men* had no Principle but *Rapa-* " *ciouſneſs*, and obſerved no Law but their *Luſt*. The " whole Commonwealth was become their *Prey* and " their *Pillage*. *Poſtremò, tanquam Urbe captâ, Libi-* " *dine ac Licentiâ ſuâ pro Legibus utuntur*.

" The *ſame Author* ſays that it would have leſſened " his Concern, had He ſeen ſuch great Wickedneſs per- " petrated by *Men of great Qualities*; but his Grief " had not this Mitigation; for, ſays He, *wretched Crea-* " *tures with little Souls*, whoſe whole Genius lay in " their *Tongue*, and whoſe utmoſt Talent and Ability " was to *prate glibly*, exerciſed with Inſolence that " Power, which They had acquired by Chance, or the " Sloth of others. *At Me quidem mediocris Dolor ange-* " *ret, ſi virtute partam victoriam more ſuo per ſervitium* " *exercerent; ſed Homines inertiſſimi, quorum omnis vis* " *virtuſque in Linguâ ſita eſt, ſorte & alterius ſocordiâ,* " *Dominationem ablatam inſolentes agitant*. And for the " *Roman Nobility*, of that Time, He ſays that, like ſtu- " pid Statues, their Names and their Titles were their " only Ornaments; *inertiſſimi Nobiles, in quibus, ſicut* " *in ſtatuâ, præter Nomen nihil eſt Additamenti*.

" We ſee what a Market *theſe Men* made of Power, " and what a Degree of Degeneracy They introduced. " The End of all was the *utter Loſs of Liberty and a* " *ſettled Tyranny*.

Thus much have I tranſcribed from *Cato's immortal Letters*; which I believe will be thought ſufficient, at preſent to ſhew the Diſcretion of *thoſe Writers*, who put Him in Oppoſition to *me* and recommend his Manner of writing to my Imitation. As our *Principles of Government* ſeem to be generally the ſame, I have long endeavoured to imitate his *Manner of writing*, as far as I could ever approve it; and have declined a particular Examination of many Subjects, becauſe I found them fully explained in *his Writings*; which will deſcend to Poſterity in the ſame Light with the Writings of the *Craftſman*, notwithſtanding the *affected Diſtinction*, which hath been lately made between them. The *Object* of our Complaint is the ſame; as well as our *Principles*, in political Affairs. Where He left off, I begun; and if I have fallen ſhort of Him in the Proſecution of the ſame Deſign, it is a Fault of my *Head*, and not of my *Heart*; which Poſterity, whom We have both endeavoured to ſerve, will eaſily excuſe. I am as zealous in the Cauſe as He could be. My Papers have been received with the ſame general Approbation; and the Writings againſt me have met with the ſame general Contempt.

But to come to the Point, which occaſioned this Paper. What a wretched Figure does the *Author of Clodius and Cicero* make, when compared with the Writings of the *immortal Cato?* In *one* you ſee the bold, honeſt Spirit of a *free, uncorrupted Briton*, againſt the miſchievous Conſequences of *Venality* and *Corruption*. In the *other*, you behold the mean Subſerviency of a *Court Dependent*, who endeavours to earn the Wages of Servitude, by varniſhing *thoſe ſcandalous Vices*, and ſoftening them with the Name of *neceſſary Evils*. Whilſt *one* therefore will be read with Approbation and deſcend to the lateſt Generations, the *other* will juſtly incur the Abhorrence of the preſent Age, and He ought to wiſh that his Writings may be forgotten in the next.

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Hominem eſſe arbitror neminem, qui Nomen Iſtius audierit, quin Facta quoque Ejus nefaria commemorare poſſit; ut mihi magis timendum ſit ne multa Crimina prætermittere, quam ne qua in Iſtum fingere exiſtimer. Cic.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Seville, July 27. Mr. *Keene*, his Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, having inform'd this Court, that the Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships under the Command of Sir *Charles Wager*, Admiral of the Blue, which is to attend the Introduction of the *Spaniſh* Garriſons, was ſhortly expected at *Cadiz*, and that Sir *Charles Wager* would come hither in Perſon to ſettle every Thing with them for that Expedition, a Houſe was immediately ordered to be fitted up here for his Reception; and Directions are ſent to *Cadiz* for the proper Honours to be paid there to his Britannick Majeſty's Flag, and alſo for making the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the Accommodation of the Squadron.

Amſterdam, Aug. 24. We learn from *Conſtantinople*, that on the 20th paſt a Fire broke out in one of the Arſenals belonging to the Suburb *Galata*, where all the Foreign Miniſters have their uſual Reſidence, and burnt with ſuch Fury as ſoon laid moſt Part of the Buildings there in Aſhes; that had not the Wind lain happily towards *Galata*, the whole City of *Conſtantinople* would probably have ſuffer'd the ſame Fate. The ſame Letters add, that the Peace is pretty well reſtor'd in that Capital, the Grand Signor having, by his Care and Vigilance, entirely broke the Neck of Faction; but that the Preparations againſt *Perſia* are continued throughout the Empire with all poſſible Diligence.

LONDON, Auguſt 21.

On Saturday laſt the King, Queen, and all the Royal Family, together with great Numbers of the Nobility and Quality, hunted a Stag in Richmond New Park. In the Midſt of the Sport, Sir Robert Walpole's Horſe fell with him juſt before the Queen's Chaiſe, and threw him in the Duſt; but he was ſoon remounted, having received no Manner of Hurt; her Majeſty order'd him to bleed, by Way of Precaution. When the Stag was juſt run down, the King commanded the Hounds to be call'd off.

Monday his Grace the Duke of Dorſet ſet out for Hampton-Court, in order to receive final Inſtructions relating to his Office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to take Leave of their Majeſties and the Royal Family; and on Monday next his Grace ſets out for that Kingdom.

We have an Account from Ryegate, that his Honour, the Maſter of the Rolls, has cauſed the old Market and Seſſions-houſe to be pulled down, as well as the New, and in the Place of the latter has cauſed to be erected a ——Market and Seſſions-houſe, upon ten Arches, which was partly done by a voluntary Contribution, as alſo a Clock-houſe, which was done by the Direction of Mr. Glover, who illuminated the Clock-houſe upon his Majeſty's Birth-day. It is now believed, that Mr. Thurland of Ryegate, with the Aſſiſtance of his Friends, will next Summer finiſh and preſerve the four Miles of Cauſeway, leading from that Town into the middle Part of Suſſex, and to Talworth-lane, leading to Kingſtone upon Thames, which will oblige thirty Miles from North to South of Suſſex and Surrey, and twelve Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, by which the Farmers of that Part of the Wild of Suſſex and Surrey will ſave one Day's Work with a full Team, avoid paying at two Turnpikes, and the Danger of a third, beſides the Difference of Water-Carriage inſtead of Land-Carriage, to the Cities of London and Weſtminſter. It will alſo be a great Means to preſerve the Godſtone and London Roads, which have been always ruined by the Timber and Corn going eight Months in the Year throughout to London, when they cannot get through Talworth-lane to Kingſtone in the Winter.

On the ninth Inſtant the King's Plate of 100 Guineas was run for on Leith Sands near Edinburgh, by ſix Horſes, and won by a Mare belonging to Mr. White of Northumberland; but as a Proteſt was previouſly lodged againſt that Mare's running, in Regard to her being above Age, ſhe was allow'd to run *cum Nota*; ſo that the Plate falls to Sir James Cunningham of Milcraig, Bart. There was likewiſe a ſecond Race, won by Mr. Morgan's Horſe; the Rider was the famous Boy, Chriſtopher Bennet, who has rode 58 Races, and only loſt eleven.

Yeſterday Se'nnight the Duke of Bolton's Grey Mare won the Plate at Hambleton near York. There were 24 Mares enter'd to run on Saturday laſt for his Majeſty's hundred Guineas in Specie.

On Saturday laſt a Side-Saddle, given by Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart. was rode for by Women on Laleham Common, and won by the Wife of one Hepperd, a Butcher at Laleham.

One Day laſt Week the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole ſent 100 l. to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Preſident of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, and 100 l. more to Alderman Child, Preſident of Chriſt's Hoſpital, as Charities to the ſaid Hoſpitals, in Conſequence of his being lately choſen a Governor of each of the ſaid Hoſpitals.

On Saturday laſt the Purſer of the Mary Eaſt-India Ship late Capt. Holden, from Fort St. George, came Expreſs to the India Houſe, with the agreeable News of the ſafe Arrival of the ſaid Ship, as alſo of the Bridgewater, Capt. Williamſon, from the ſame Place, Prince William, Capt. Beresford, and Lethuillier, Capt. Shepherd from Bombay; he having left them on the Coaſt. By whom came Letters from the Drake, Capt. Houghton, Commander, who on the 13th of October laſt, on the Coaſt of Arabia, met with a violent Storm of Wind, inſomuch that ſhe loſt her Bowſprit, Main and Fore-Maſts, and lay at the Mercy of the Sea for almoſt three Weeks; but at length happily ſteered back to Bombay, where the abovementioned Ships left her.

They alſo bring Advice that Angria, a famous Pirate, had taken the William and Richard, Capt. Machneal, a Ship belonging to Bombay, and had cut all the Men to Pieces. The ſaid Pyrate, being perceived on that Coaſt, the Princeſs Carolina Galley, commanded by Captain Braſier, went in Chace of him for ſeveral Days, but he running aſhore eſcaped them.

Wedneſday Morning Money was ſent to Plymouth to pay the Company of his Majeſty's Ship the Golport to the 31ſt of September, and the two Months advance Wages due to the ſaid Ship.

The Directors of the Eaſt-India Company lately begun a Subſcription for the Sufferers by the late Fires at Tiverton, Blandford, and Ramſey, and although the ſame be not yet finiſhed, yet they have remitted 500 l. and five Lottery Tickets to Tiverton, and the like to Blandford; They have not yet determined what Sum to allot Ramſey, it not appearing to bear any Manner of Proportion in its Loſs with the other Towns.

Monday the Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty ſent ſeveral ſuperannuated Seamen to Greenwich Hoſpital.

There are lately arrived from Buenos Ayres in the South-Sea, ſeveral curious and uncommon wild Beaſts, which were on Saturday laſt ſhewn to their Majeſties and the whole Court, with univerſal Satisfaction, the like having never been ſeen in England before; there are among them a Lioneſs, a Hydra, and Tygers of an uncommon Size; one of which is ſo tame, that he receives Food from the Hands of the Keeper.

This Day the five Malefactors who were condemn'd at laſt Kingſton Aſſizes, are to be executed at Kingſton.

Rob. A few Days ago a Gentleman and his Lady in a Chaiſe were robbed going down Highgate Hill to Finchley, of a Gold Watch and 3 l. in Money, by two Footpads.— A Centinel belonging to the Camp at Hampton-Court, having villainouſly aſſaulted and robb'd a poor Armenian Prieſt of 3 s. 6 d. who, together with his Wife was come thither to implore their Majeſties Charity; was on Wedneſday laſt drumm'd out of the Regiment with a Halter about his Neck, after having receiv'd 300 Laſhes from the Batallion.—On Monday Night, about Nine o Clock, the Stage Coach belonging to Stoke-Newington, was, in its Return home from London, ſet upon near that Town, and robb'd by one Highwayman, who took from the Paſſengers, (five Men and one Woman) a Watch and all their Money, to the Value of nine or ten Pounds.

Preſ. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. John Earl of Leiceſter to be Conſtable of the Tower of London, and alſo to be Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the ſame, in the the Room of the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Lonſdale.—Joſhua Pemberton, Eſq; is appointed Receiver-General of the Taxes in the County of Hertford, in the Room of John Runnington, Eſq;—— John Newton, Eſq; is appointed Receiver-General of the Taxes for Part of the County of Devon, in the Room of Sam. Burridge, Eſq; who hath reſign'd.—Capt. Laſſels, made Captain of a Company in the firſt Regiment of Foot Guards.—On Monday laſt Mr. Lowe was choſen Clerk to the Bricklayers Company, in the Room of Mr. Crackenthorpe, deceaſed.

Acc. Laſt Tueſday a Perſon being appointed a Centinel to take Care of the Arms in the Artillery Ground, a ruſtical Fellow miſted to walk over them; but being oppoſed by the Centinel, ſome Words aroſe, and the Fellow ſtruck him upon the Head with an oaken Stick, upon which the Centinel, being enraged, drew his Bayonet and ſtabb'd him to the Heart, ſo that he died on the Spot. The Centinel was ſecured and committed to Newgate.—Some Days ago one of the Keepers at Epping Foreſt obſerved two Men running after a Fawn, whereupon he called to them to deſiſt, but they not minding it he fired at them, and ſhot one Man in the Neck, ſo that he dy'd ſoon after. We hear he was a Taylor in Bridewell Precinct, and the other was his Son. —— Laſt Saturday Night one Samuel Streets, a Son of Mr. William Streets at the Spur-Inn in Southwark, hang'd himſelf in his own Room at the ſaid Inn.

Dead. On Saturday laſt died the Lady Jackſon, Wife of Mr. Jackſon, an eminent Turkey Merchant, and Daughter of Sir Peter Vanderport.—Mrs. Cotton, Wife of Juſtice Cotton of King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.—— The Lady of Joſeph Nightingale, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Stafford, at her Houſe in Albemarle-ſtreet.— Mr. Bull, an eminent Weſt India Merchant. — Monday died at Windſor the Governor of the Poor Knights there.

Thurſday South Sea Stock was 102 1 half. South Sea Annuity 103 1 half. Bank 148 1 8th. India 194 3 4th.